



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

consumption is examined by the State board of health and found unfit for human consumption the public shall be notified by the posting on source of condemned supply a warning metal sign (not less than 6 by 12 inches) with red background and white letters that may be read at 120 feet.

285 (b). The standard of purity shall be the same as that required by the United States Public Health Service and promulgated by the Treasury Department.

285 (c). It shall be unlawful for any person to remove, cover up, take down, or otherwise destroy the sign or other notice placed by any board of health, health officer, or duly authorized representative of said board, warning the public "Do not drink this water."

Garbage, Refuse, and Dead Animals—Care and Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 11, 1916.)

The following section has been inserted after section 477 of chapter 21 of the Sanitary Code of Louisiana:

SEC. 477-A. (a) No house refuse, offal, garbage, dead animal, decaying vegetable matter, or organic wastes of any kind shall be thrown upon any street or road.

(b) No garbage dump or place of deposit shall be maintained at any point in the State unless provision be made for prompt destruction of material deposited. Destruction shall be by incineration or other effective means to prevent the breeding of flies, harboring of rats, or the creating of a nuisance.

(c) No such refuse, putrescible, decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar, outhouse, or on premises for more than 48 hours in any incorporated or unincorporated village, town, or city or built-up community.

(d) No person shall throw or deposit any garbage, offal, night soil, dead carcasses of animals, or filth into or where same would drain into any public or private well, cistern, or other water supply.

(e) All receptacles for temporary storage for handling of garbage, etc., shall be water-tight and be provided with suitable tight-fitting covers, which shall be kept properly adjusted to the receptacles so that flies or insects, rats, or other animals may not have access to contents.

(f) All garbage or refuse containers shall be emptied at least once every 48 hours, and containers cleaned and aired before being replaced for service.

(g) No garbage or waste destruction plant shall be built, nor any place of disposal maintained, unless approved by the local or State board of health.

NEW JERSEY.

Poliomyelitis—Prevention—Entrance of Children into State. (Reg. Dept. of H., Aug. 8, 1916, as Amended Aug. 22, 1916.)

CHAP. 2. REGULATION 1. (a) No child under 16 years of age shall enter the State of New Jersey from any other State, Territory, or country unless such child is accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent health authority, stating that (1) said child has not resided in a dwelling or other building in which a case of infantile paralysis is known to have existed within a period of two weeks preceding the date of such certificate, and stating that said child is not known to have been exposed to infection; or that (2) such child has recovered from infantile paralysis and has been regularly discharged by the health authorities of the district in which it was under quarantine; or that (3) said child, having been exposed to infantile paralysis, has been kept under

observation by the health authorities of the municipality in which it resides for at least two weeks after exposure, and has been regularly discharged by said health authorities.

(b) Said certificate shall show the date and hour upon which it was issued, and shall be signed by the health authority by whom issued and shall set forth the full name, age, sex, color, nationality, and the last place of residence of the child to whom it refers. Such certificate shall also be signed by the person making application therefor.

(c) No certificate shall be accepted by any local health authority in this State that has been issued longer than 24 hours in excess of the actual time necessary to travel from the place at which it was issued to the place where it is presented: *Provided, however*, That in the case of persons under 16 years of age who are employed in municipalities other than those in which they reside certificates issued in accordance with the provisions of regulation 1 of this chapter shall be accepted for continuous use to and from such municipalities if countersigned at least every seven days by the health authority issuing the same.

REG. 2. No common carrier shall bring into the State of New Jersey, except for continuous transportation through the State, any child under 16 years of age unless said child shall be accompanied by a certificate as provided for in regulation 1 of this chapter: *Provided, however*, In case such a child coming from any point without the State of New Jersey shall be found upon a train without a certificate as provided for in regulation 1 of this code it shall be the duty of the common carrier by whom such child is being transported to send a telegram to the State department of health within three hours from the time such child leaves the train in this State, stating the name, age, sex, color, and the name of the parent or guardian of such child, together with the name of the place at which such child entrained and the name of the place and street address to which such child is alleged to have gone.

REG. 3. It shall be the duty of every child under 16 years of age, or of the parent or guardian of such child, immediately upon its arrival in any municipality in this State, to forthwith present to the local board of health, or a duly authorized officer thereof, a certificate as provided for in regulation 1 of this chapter.

REG. 4. No child under 16 years of age shall pass from one municipality to another in this State, unless said child is accompanied by a certificate issued by the local board of health of the municipality in which it last resided, which certificate shall contain the information required by regulation 1 of this chapter.

REG. 5. Any child under 16 years of age, not accompanied by a certificate as provided for in regulation 1 of this chapter, who shall enter any municipality of this State, shall be placed under observation or quarantine, at the discretion of the local board of health of the municipality in which said child is found, for a period of two weeks, dating from the day of its arrival in the municipality.

REG. 6. It shall be the duty of the health officer or other executive officer of every local board of health to investigate every case of infantile paralysis reported in the municipality over which such officer has jurisdiction, for the purpose of obtaining the information necessary to fill out a case history blank, which blank shall be furnished, upon request, by the State department of health; and such blank, properly filled out, shall be promptly forwarded by such officer to the director of health of the State of New Jersey.

REG. 7. Chapter 2 of this code shall take effect on August 15, 1916.